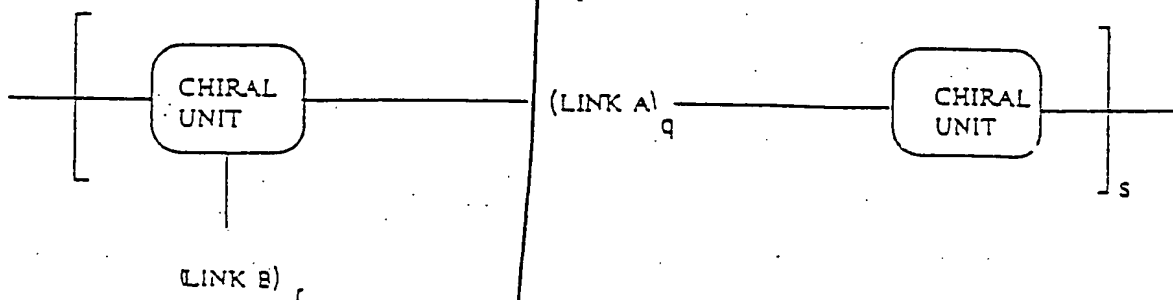


where Q is a group which is reactive towards a hydrogen carried by a heteroatom selected from the group formed by oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a precursor of such a group and where:

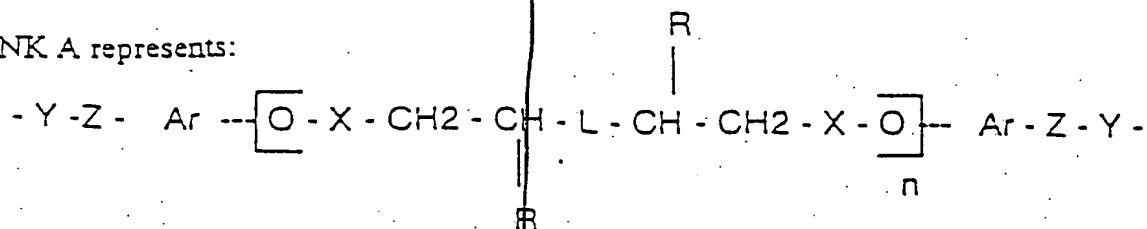
- n is in the range 1 to 20;
- R is hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or hydroxyl or an aryl group, optionally substituted;
- X is a linear alkylene group carrying more than one carbon atom or a branched alkylene group, or an arylene group, optionally substituted with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl and trihalogenoalkyl groups;
- Ar is an arylene or polyarylene optionally substituted with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, silyl, thiol, amino, aminoalkyl, amide, nitro, nitrosamino, N-amino, aldehyde acid or ester groups; excluding the following compounds: 4-allyloxyaniline, 4-allyloxybenzoic acid, its acid chloride, and 4-allyloxyphenylisocyanate, wherein the cross-linked chiral compound or its ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate derivatives has the general formula (I):



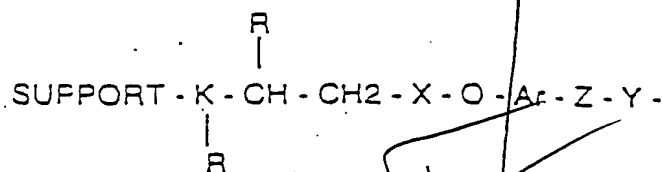
where:

- q is at least 1 and less than 20;
- s is at least 1 and less than 20000;
- if  $r = 0$ , the compound is a pure cross-linked chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer;
- if  $r \geq 1$ , the compound is a chiral polymer, oligomer, or monomer which is cross-linked in a three-dimensional network and bonded to a cross-linked support,

LINK A represents:



LINK B represents:



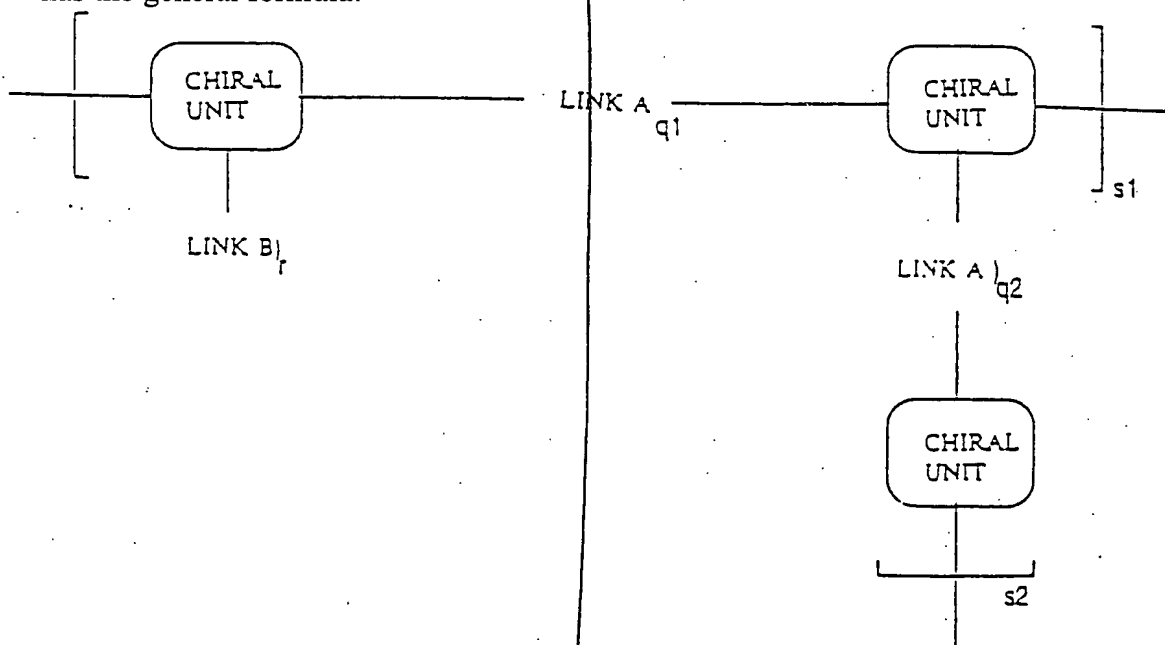
- E2
- “chiral unit” represents a monomeric, oligomeric, cyclooligomeric or polymeric chiral compound and optionally comprises a primary or second amine function or a primary, secondary or tertiary hydroxyl function or a sulphhydryl function and in which all or a portion of these functions have optionally been modified to the ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate;
  - Z represents a  $-\text{CH}_2-$  group or a  $-\text{CO}-$  group or a  $-\text{NH}-\text{CO}-$  group or a  $-\text{NH}-\text{CS}-$  group;
  - Y represents a sulphur or oxygen atom or the amino group;
  - n is in the range of 1 to 20;
  - Ar represents an aryl or polyaryl group;
  - X represents an alkyl or aryl group;
  - R represents an alkyl group or hydrogen;
  - L represents a single bond of a bis-sulphhydryl or a silane or an ethylene group which may be substituted or a disiloxane;
  - K represents a single bond or a siloxane or a silane wherein if K is a single bond, R is not present;
  - “support” represents an organic or mineral support; functionalised by an alkene or a hydrogenosilane or a sulphhydryl.

19. (Thrice Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound obtained by reaction of at least one hydrogen of an alcohol, amine or thiol function of at least one chiral unit of a product with at least one group Q of an alkenyloxyaryl or alkenylaryloxyaryl compound with general formula  $[R-CH=CH-(X)-O]_n-Ar-Q$ ,

where Q is a group which is reactive towards a hydrogen carried by a heteroatom selected from the group formed by oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur, or a precursor of such a group and where:

- n is in the range 1 to 20;
- R is hydrogen or a linear or branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or hydroxyl or an aryl group, optionally substituted;
- X is a linear alkylene group carrying more than one carbon atom or a branched alkylene group, or an arylene group, optionally substituted with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl and trihalogenoalkyl groups;
- Ar is an aryl or polyaryl group, optionally substituted with at least one hydrogen atom or with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, silyl, thiol, amino, aminoalkyl, amide, nitro, nitrosamino, N-amino, aldehyde acid or ester groups;

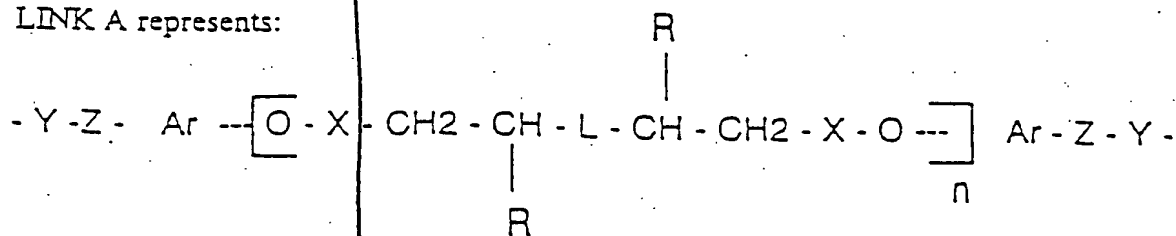
excluding the following compounds: 4-allyloxyaniline, 4-allyloxybenzoic acid, its acid chloride, and 4-allyloxyphenylisocyanate, wherein the cross-linked chiral compound or its ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate derivatives, has the general formula:



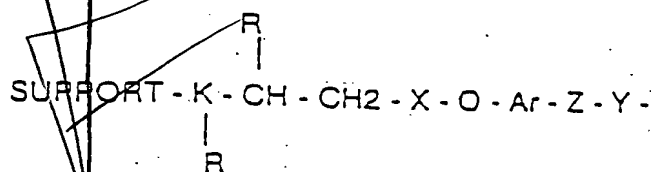
where:

- $q_1$  and  $q_2$  are each at least 1 and less than 20;
- $s_1$  and  $s_2$  are each at least 1 and less than 20000;
- if  $r = 0$ , the compound is a pure cross-linked chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer;
- if  $r \geq 1$ , the compound is a chiral polymer, oligomer or monomer which is cross-linked in a three-dimensional network and bonded to a cross-linked support;

LINK A represents:

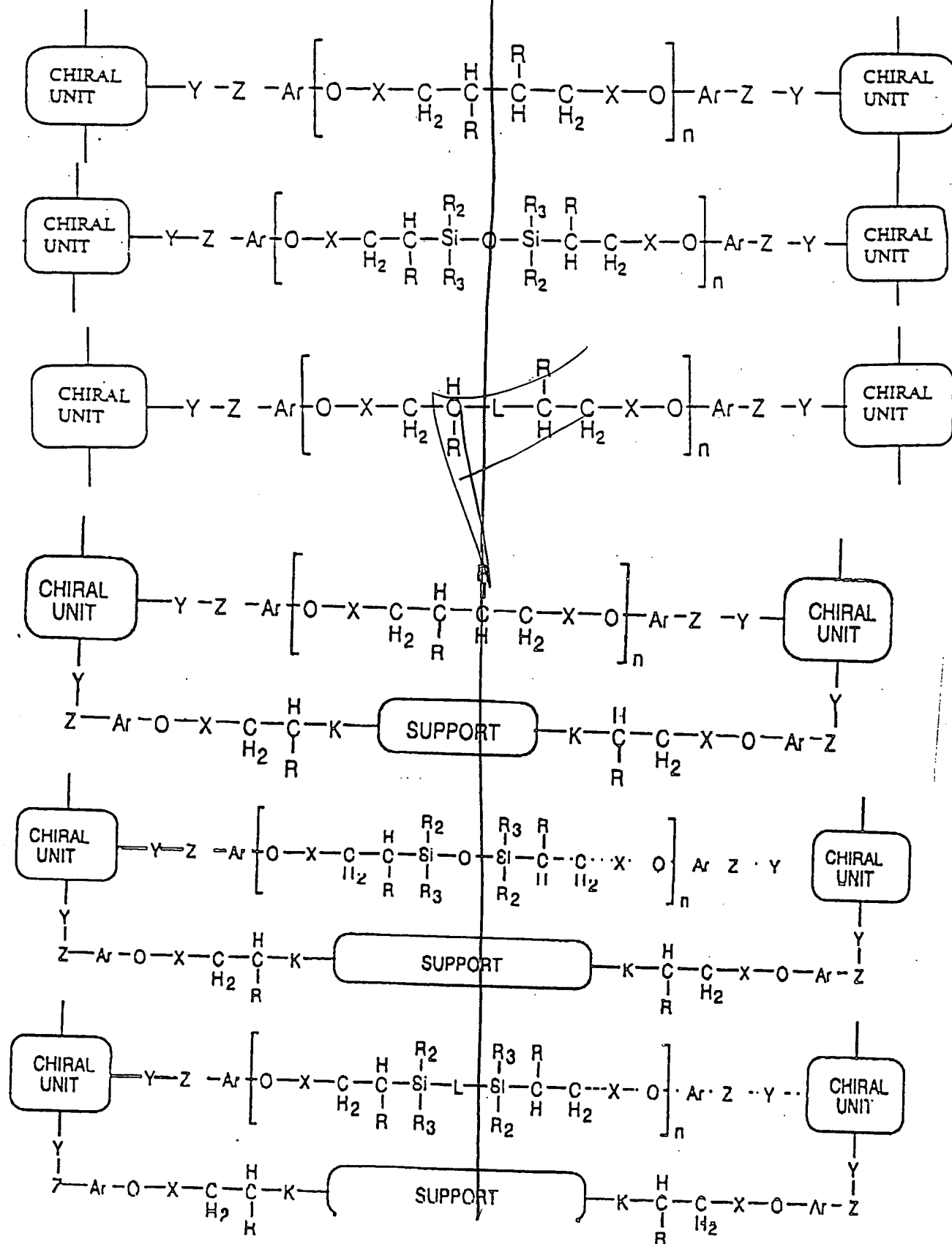


LINK B represents:



- "chiral unit" represents a monomeric, oligomeric, cyclooligomeric or polymeric chiral compound and optionally comprises a primary or second amine function or a primary, secondary or tertiary hydroxyl function or a sulphhydryl function and in which all or a portion of these functions have optionally been modified to the ester, amide, urea, carbamate, thioester or thiocarbamate;
- Z represents a  $-CH_2-$  group or a  $-CO-$  group or a  $-NH-CO-$  group or a  $-NH-CS-$  group;
- Y represents a sulphur or oxygen atom or the amino group;
- n is in the range of 1 to 20;
- Ar represents an aryl or polyaryl group;
- X represents an alkyl or aryl group;
- R represents an alkyl group or hydrogen;
- L represents a single bond of a bis-sulphhydryl or a silane or an ethylene group which may be substituted or a disiloxane;
- K represents a single bond or a siloxane or a silane wherein if K is a single bond, R is not present;
- "support" represents an organic or mineral support; functionalised by an alkene or a hydrogenosilane or a sulphhydryl.

20. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 18, having the following formulae:



21. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound obtainable from a chiral compound according to claim 18, by physical deposition on a support.

22. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound obtainable from a chiral compound according to claim 18 and a support, said support having been reacted with at least one group selected from the group formed by alkoxy, halogeno or aminosilane groups to form a derivative, said group also comprising a function of the type -SH, -SiH or -CH=CH-, by forming covalent chemical bonds using at least part of the alkenyl moieties in said chiral compound.

23. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound comprising at least one chiral compound according to claim 19 and at least one support.

E4 24. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 23, in which the chiral compound is chemically bonded to said support, using at least one covalent chemical bond.

25. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 21, in which the support is selected from the group formed by gel type supports of native or modified silica, oxides or zirconia, magnesium, aluminum or titanium, glass beads, carbons or any organic polymer.

26. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound obtainable from a chiral compound according to claim 19 by polymerisation, generally by cross-linking at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties of said chiral compound to obtain polymer beads.

27. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound comprising beads of a chiral compound according to claim 18.

E5 45. (Amended) A chiral compound according to claim 18, wherein the bifunctional compound is p-(4-pentenyl)benzoic acid.

46. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 19, wherein the compound is p-(4-pentenyl)benzoic acid.

ES 47. (Amended) A supported cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 21, wherein the compound is p-(4-pentenyl)benzoic acid.

EQ 49. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 18, in which group Q is selected from the group formed by one of the following groups: -N=C=O or a precursor thereof; -NH<sub>2</sub> or -CON<sub>3</sub>; -COCl or its precursor; -COOH; -N=C=S; or -CH<sub>2</sub>Y, where Y is Cl, Br, I, methylsulphonyloxy, para-toluenesulphonyloxy, or 3,5-dimethylphenylsulphonyloxy.

53. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 18, in which said chiral unit of a product is a glycosidic unit of a product selected from holosides, heteroholosides, oligosides, cyclooligosides, heterooligosides, polyosides, heteropolyosides, enzymes and proteins.

EM 54. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 19, in which group Q is selected from the group formed by one of the following groups: -N=C=O or a precursor thereof; -NH<sub>2</sub> or -CON<sub>3</sub>; -COCl or its precursor; -COOH; -N=C=S; or -CH<sub>2</sub>Y, where Y is Cl, Br, I, methylsulphonyloxy, para-toluenesulphonyloxy or 3,5-dimethylphenylsulphonyloxy.

55. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound which can be obtained by hydrosilylation of the chiral compound of claim 19 to transform at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties R-CH=CH- using a silane (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>)Si-H generally in the presence of a metallic complex derived from platinum or rhodium to (R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>)-Si-CH(R)-CH<sub>2</sub>- moieties, where:

- R<sub>1</sub> is a hydrogen or a methoxy or ethoxy group or a halogen or an amino or alkylamino group;
- R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>, which may be identical to or different from R<sub>1</sub>, are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups;

E7

- $R_2$  and  $R_3$ , which may be identical to or different from  $R_1$ , are alkoxy, hydroxyl, trihalogenoalkyl, linear or branched alkyl or aryl groups;
  - $R$  is hydrogen or a linear branched alkyl group or a linear or branched alkoxy group or a hydroxyl group or an aryl group optionally substituted.
- 

E8

58. (Amended) A cross-linked chiral compound according to claim 19, in which said chiral unit of a product is a glycosidic unit of a product selected from holosides, heteroholisides, oligosides, cyclooligosides, heterooligosides, polyosides, heteropolyosides, enzymes and proteins.

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E9

59. (Amended) A crosslinked chiral compound according to claim 19, in which the chiral compound is polymerised by cross-linking at least a portion of the alkenyl moieties to obtain polymer beads which essentially constitute a chiral support.

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ADD F1 >